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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/517,872

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Catherine Julia Piper

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26748

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09/15/2008

SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, INC.
PATENT AND TRADEMARK DEPARTMENT
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EXAMINER

CHUI, MEI PING

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1616

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

09/15/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/517,872	Applicant(s) PIPER	
	Examiner MEI-PING CHUI	Art Unit 1616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 May 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 and 8-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 and 8-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>N/A</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Action

- (1) Receipt of Amendments/Remarks filed on 05/27/2008 is acknowledged. Claims 1 and 8-10 have been amended and claim 7 has been cancelled.
- (2) Upon further consideration, Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office Action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.**

Status of Claims

Accordingly, claims 1-6 and 8-12 are presented for examination on the merits for patentability as they read upon the elected subject matter.

Rejection(s) not reiterated from the previous Office Action are hereby withdrawn. The following rejections are either reiterated or newly applied. They constitute the complete set of rejections presently being applied to the instant application.

Claim Rejection - 35 U.S.C. § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

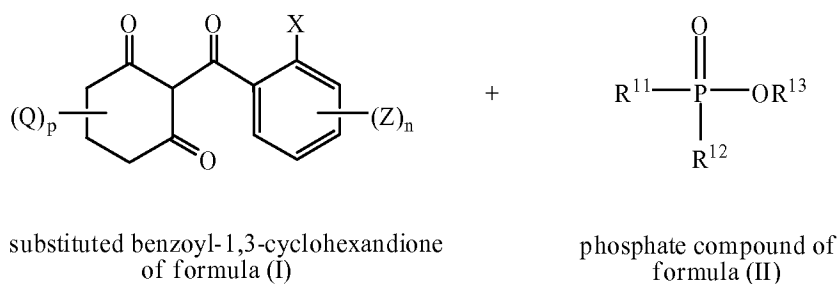
(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by

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another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-6, 8, 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) and 102(e) as being anticipated by Pallett et al. (WO 02/21919).

The instant claims are drawn to a herbicidal composition comprising (i) a metal-chelate of a 2-(substituted benzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione of formula (I) (see structure below) and (ii) an organic phosphate compound of formula (II) as an adjuvant (see structure below):



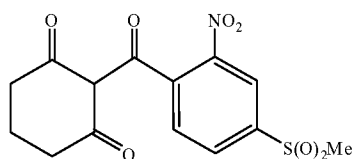
wherein the substituted benzoyl-1,3-cyclohexanedione of formula (I) is 2-(2'-nitro-4'-methylsulfonylbenzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione and the substituents (R^{11} , R^{12} and R^{13}) of phosphate compound of formula (II) are alkoxyl group containing from 4 to 20 carbon atoms.

The instant claims are also drawn to a method of control of unwanted vegetable in a useful crop by applying a herbicidally effective amount of said composition.

With respect to claims 1-6 and 8, Pallett et al. disclose a herbicidal composition comprising 2-(2'-nitro-4'-methylsulfonylbenzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione or its metal complex (page 6, line 5) and a phosphate as adjuvant (page 3, line 12).

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More specifically, Pallett et al. disclose that 2-(2'-nitro-4'-methylsulfonylbenzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione has a chemical structure as below. Therefore, Pallett et al. anticipate the structure of the instantly claimed metal chelate of 2-(substituted benzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione of formula (I), in which $X = \text{NO}_2$; $Z = \text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{CH}_3$; $p = 0$ and $n = 1$, as set forth above:



2-(2'-nitro-4'-methylsulfonylbenzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione

Pallett et al. also disclose an example of herbicidal composition comprising 2-(2'-nitro-4'-methylsulfonylbenzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione and ethoxylated tristyril-phenol phosphate as an adjuvant, in which the ethoxylated tristyril-phenol phosphate contains 3 alkoxyl groups (page 8, line 18 and Example C1). Therefore, instant claims 1-6 and 8 are anticipated.

With respect to claim 11 and 12, Pallett et al. disclose a method for controlling the growth of weeds in crops-growing areas by applying to the locus of weeds an effective amount of herbicidal composition which comprises 2-(2'-nitro-4'-methylsulfonylbenzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione or its metal complex, and additionally, a suitable phosphates adjuvant, i.e. ethoxylated tristyril-phenol phosphate (page 1, lines 12-14 and page 4, lines 1-2 and compound formula (II)). Pallett et al. also disclose that the herbicidal composition is used to control selectively the growth of weeds to a locus of weed infestation which is an area used for growing crops (page 3, line 24-28). Therefore, instant claims 11 and 12 are anticipated.

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Response to Arguments

Applicants' arguments filed on 05/27/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argue that Pallett et al. teach a composition comprising ethoxylated tristyryl phenol phosphate, which this phosphate is not encompassed by the amended claims (see Remarks: page 6, fourth paragraph).

The argument is not persuasive because Pallett et al. disclose a herbicidal concentrate comprising ethoxylated tristyryl phenol phosphate, which is a phosphate compound containing alkoxyl group with 4 to 20 carbon atoms (under trade name: SOPROPHOR BSU), in combination with herbicide 2-(2'-nitro-4'-methylsulfonylbenzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione (see page 8, Example C1: Soprophor FL). Therefore, Pallett et al. anticipate the instant claims 1-6, 8, 11 and 12 are anticipated.

New Ground of Rejection

Claim Rejection - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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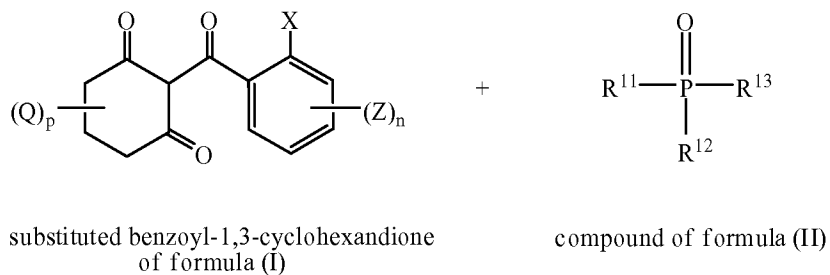
The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 9-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pallett et al. (WO 02/21919) in view of Goyette, L. E. (U. S. Patent No. 2,927,014).

Applicant Claims

The instant claims are drawn to a herbicidal composition comprising (i) a metal-chelate of a 2-(substituted benzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione of formula (I) (see structure below) and (ii) an organic phosphate, phosphonate or phosphinate compound of formula (II) as an adjuvant (see structure below):



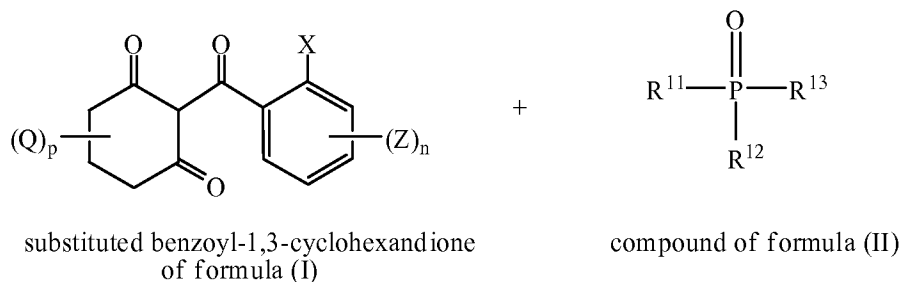
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wherein if the compound of formula (II) is a phosphate, the R^{11} , R^{12} and R^{13} substituents are alkoxy groups containing 4 to 20 carbon atoms, or if the compound of formula (II) is a phosphonate, the substituents R^{11} and R^{12} are alkoxy groups, and R^{13} is an alkyl or substituted phenyl group, or if the compound of formula (II) is a phosphinate, the substituents R^{11} is an alkoxy group, R^{12} and R^{13} are both alkyl or substituted phenyl groups.

Determination of the scope and content of the prior art
(MPEP 2141.01)

The teaching of Pallett et al. has been set forth above. Essentially, Pallett et al. teach a herbicidal composition comprising 2-(2'-nitro-4'-methylsulfonylbenzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione, or its metal complex (page 6, line 5), and a phosphate as adjuvant (page 3, line 12).

More specifically, Pallett et al. teach that 2-(substituted benzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione of formula (I), i.e. 2-(2'-nitro-4'-methylsulfonylbenzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione, has a chemical structure as below, in which $X = NO_2$; $Z = S(O)_2CH_3$; $p = 0$ and $n = 1$ as set forth above:



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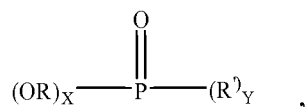
Pallett et al. also teach that the herbicidal composition also contains surfactant ethoxylated tristyryl-phenol phosphate as an adjuvant, in which the ethoxylated tristyryl-phenol phosphate contains 3 alkoxy groups (page 8, line 18 and Example C1).

Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims

(MPEP 2141.02)

Although Pallett et al. teach the herbicidal composition that comprises a 2-(substituted benzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione of formula (I), i.e. 2-(2'-nitro-4'-methylsulfonylbenzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione, and a phosphate adjuvant of formula (II), i.e. ethoxylated tristyryl-phenol phosphate that contains 3 alkoxy groups, Pallett et al. do not teach the use of another equivalent phosphorus adjuvants in the herbicidal composition. However, the deficiency is cured by the teaching of Goyette, L. E.

Goyette, L. E. teaches a method of applying phosphorus compounds of general formula (see below) for controlling the growth of undesirable plants (column 1, lines 15-16; column 2, lines 39-40):



wherein the substituents R and R' of the formula represent an alkyl or substituted aryl group, and if the compound is a phosphonate, then X = 2 and Y = 1, or if the compound is a phosphinate, then X = 1 and Y = 2 (column 2, lines 41-53).

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More specifically, Goyette, L. E. teaches that the phosphonate compound is dialkyl alkylphosphonate, i.e. the one where the R-groups are 2-ethylhexyl and R' group is an ethyl group (Table IL compound No. 9), and the phosphinate where the R group is an ethyl group and R' groups are 2-ethylhexyl (Table III: compound 27).

Goyette, L. E. also teaches that both the phosphonate and the phosphinate possess herbicidal activity and are capable of killing germinating seeds, seedlings and plants, including all forms of mature and immature plants (column 2, lines 54-60 and column 3, lines 1-3).

Finding of prima facie obviousness Rational and Motivation

(MPEP 2142-2143)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pallett et al. and Goyette, L. E. to arrive at the instantly claimed invention.

One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to substitute the phosphate adjuvant with phosphonate or phosphinate in a herbicidal composition and expects a similar and successful result because phosphonate or phosphinate possesses herbicidal activity, and therefore, when it is used in combination with a herbicide, i.e. a 2-(substituted benzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione compound, it can further enhance the herbicidal effect of the herbicide for controlling the growth of unwanted vegetations, as taught by Goyette, L. E.

From the teaching of the reference, it would be obvious that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill

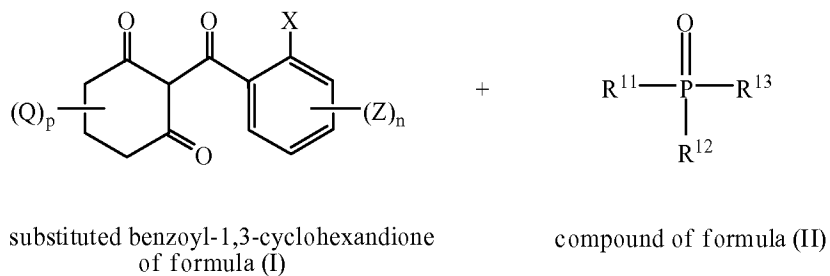
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in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

(2) Claims 1-6 and 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scher et al. (U. S. Patent No. 5,912,207) in view of Goyette, L. E. (U. S. Patent No. 2,927,014).

Applicant Claims

The instant claims are drawn to a herbicidal composition comprising (i) a metal-chelate of a 2-(substituted benzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione of formula (I) (see structure below) and (ii) an organic phosphate, phosphonate or phosphinate compound of formula (II) as an adjuvant (see structure below):



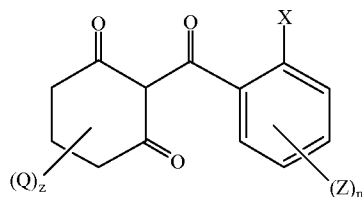
wherein when the compound of formula (II) is a phosphate and the R^{11} , R^{12} and R^{13} substituents are alkoxyl groups containing from 4 to 20 carbon atoms, or the compound of formula (II) is a phosphonate, the substituents R^{11} and R^{12} are alkoxyl groups and R^{13} is an alkyl or substituted phenyl group, or the compound of formula (II) is a phosphinate, the substituents R^{11} is an alkoxyl group, R^{12} and R^{13} are both alkyl or substituted phenyl groups.

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Determination of the scope and content of the prior art
(MPEP 2141.01)

Scher et al. teach a herbicidal formulation comprising a metal chelated herbicide and a phosphate as an adjuvant that provides the source of the metal ion (column 1, line 3-5 and column 7, line 57).

Scher et al. teach that the structure of the herbicidal metal chelate compound preferably is a 2-(substituted-benzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione of formula (II) (see structure below):



wherein **X**: represents a halogen atom; a straight- or branched-chain alkyl or alkoxy group containing up to six carbon atoms which is optionally substituted by one or more groups -OR¹⁵ or one or more halogen atoms; or a group selected from nitro, cyano, -CO₂R¹⁶, -S(O)_mR¹⁵, -O(CH₂)_rOR¹⁵, -COR¹⁶, -NR¹⁶R¹⁷, -SO₂NR¹⁶R¹⁷, -CONR¹⁶R¹⁷, -CSNR¹⁶R¹⁷ and -OSO₂R¹⁸ (for **X**: see column 4, line 21-28; for R¹⁵-R¹⁸: see column 4, line 28-38);

Z: each independently represents halo, nitro, cyano, S(O)_mR¹⁶, OS(O)_mR¹⁶, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy, (C₁-C₆)haloalkyl, (C₁-C₆)haloalkoxy, carboxyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbonyloxy, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonyl, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbonyl, amino, (C₁-C₆)alkylamino, (C₁-C₆)dialkylamino having independently the stated number of carbon atoms in each alkyl group, (C₁-C₆)alkylcarbonylamino, (C₁-C₆)alkoxycarbonylamino, (C₁-C₆)alkylaminocarbonylamino, (C₁-C₆)dialkylaminocarbonylamino having independently the stated number of carbon atoms in each alkyl group, (C₁-

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C₆)alkoxycarbonyloxy, and the remaining substituents as recited therein (for Z: see column 4, line 39-54; for R⁷: see column 4, line 7-8, and for R⁸: see column 4, line 9-14); and R² represents cyano, -COR⁷, -CO₂R⁷ or -S(O)_mR⁸ (column 3, line 25);

Q: each independently, represents C₁-C₄ alkyl or -CO₂R^a wherein R^a is (C₁-C₄) alkyl (column 5, line 28-30 and column 5, line 29-30);

z: is 0 or an integer from 1 to 6 (column 5, line 30);

m: is 0, 1 or 2 (column 2, line 55);

n: is 0 or an integer from 1 to 4 (column 2, line 56);

r: is 1, 2 or 3 (column 2, line 59).

It is noted that the substituents of the herbicidal metal-chelated formula (I), as taught by Scher et al., and the substituents of the 2-(substituted-benzoyl)-1, 3-cyclohexanedione of formula (II) are the same in that:

<u>Substituent (Scher et al.)</u>	<u>Substituent (instant claims)</u>
R ²	R ⁵
R ⁷	R ⁶
R ⁸	R ⁷
(C ₁ -C ₄) alkyl	R ⁸
R ¹⁵	R ¹
R ¹⁶	R ²
R ¹⁷	R ³
R ¹⁸	R ⁴
R ^a	R ⁹

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Scher et al. also teach that the phosphate salt compound is particularly suitable as a source to provide a divalent or trivalent metal ion for forming the metal chelating with 2-(substituted-benzoyl)-1, 3-cyclohexanedione compound (column 7, line 53-57).

Scher et al. also teach that the preferred 2-(substituted-benzoyl)-1, 3-cyclohexanedione compound of formula (II) comprises substituents, where the substituent **X** is chloro, bromo, nitro, cyano, C₁-C₄ alkyl, -CF₃, -S(O)_mR¹⁵ or -OR¹⁵ (column 6, line 12-13).

Scher et al. further teach that the substituent **Z** is independently chloro, bromo, nitro, cyano, (C₁-C₄) alkyl, -CF₃, -OR¹⁵, -OS(O)_mR² or S(O)_mR² for the preferred 2-(substituted benzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione compound of formula (II) (column 6, line 14-16) and **n** is 1 or 2, and **z** is 0 (column 6, line 12 and 14).

In addition, Scher et al. teach that the preferred cyclohexanedione compounds are 2-(2'-nitro-4'-methylsulphonylbenzoyl)-1, 3-cyclohexanedione, 2-(2'-nitro-4'-methylsulphonyloxybenzoyl)-1, 3-cyclohexanedione and 2-(2'-chloro-4'-methylsulphonylbenzoyl)-1, 3-cyclohexanedione (column 6, line 16-20).

Scher et al. teach that the herbicidal formulation, which containing the metal-chelated cyclohexanedione compound of formula (I), can be applied directly to an area where control of undesired vegetation is located (column 8, line 28-31).

Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims

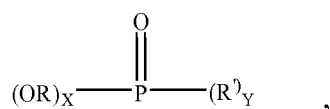
(MPEP 2141.02)

Although Scher et al. teach a herbicidal composition comprising the same herbicide as the one in instant claims uses in combination with a phosphate adjuvant, Scher et al. do not teach

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the use of other equivalent phosphorus adjuvants, i.e. phosphonate or phosphinate. However, the deficiency is cured by the teaching of Goyette, L. E.

Goyette, L. E. teaches a method of applying phosphorus compounds of general formula (see below) for controlling the growth of undesirable plants (column 1, lines 15-16; column 2, lines 39-40):



wherein the substituents R and R' of the formula represent an alkyl or substituted aryl group, and when the compound is a phosphonate, then X = 2 and Y = 1, or if the compound is a phosphinate, then X = 1 and Y = 2 (column 2, lines 41-53).

More specifically, Goyette, L. E. teaches that the phosphonate compound is dialkyl alkylphosphonate, i.e. the one where the two R-groups are 2-ethylhexyl and R'-group is an ethyl group (Table IL compound No. 9), and if it is the phosphinate compound, the R group is an ethyl group and R' groups are 2-ethylhexyl (Table III: compound 27).

Goyette, L. E. also teaches that both the phosphonate and the phosphinate possess herbicidal activity and are capable of killing germinating seeds, seedlings and plants, including all forms of mature and immature plants (column 2, lines 54-60 and column 3, lines 1-3).

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Finding of prima facie obviousness Rational and Motivation

(MPEP 2142-2143)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Scher et al. and Goyette, L. E. to arrive at the instantly claimed invention.

One of ordinary skill would have been motivated to substitute the phosphate adjuvant with phosphonate or phosphinate in a herbicidal composition and expects a similar and successful result because phosphonate or phosphinate possesses herbicidal activity, and therefore, when it is used in combination with a herbicide, i.e. a 2-(substituted benzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione compound, it can further enhance the herbicidal effect of the herbicide for controlling the growth of unwanted vegetations, as taught by Goyette, L. E.

From the teaching of the reference, it would be obvious that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Conclusion

No claims are allowed.

Applicant's amendment filed necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office Action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication from the Examiner should direct to Helen Mei-Ping Chui whose telephone number is 571-272-9078. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday (7:30 am – 5:00 pm). If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor Johann Richter can be reached on 571-272-0646. The fax phone number for the organization where the application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either PRIVATE PAIR or PUBLIC PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through PRIVATE PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the PRIVATE PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Mina Haghighatian/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1616